

· 临床研究 ·

血小板源性微小核糖核酸-126与急性冠脉综合征患者替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性的相关性

刘雨琪^{1,2}, 王子乾^{1,2}, 吕超^{1,2}, 邹宇婷^{1,2}, 吴阳勋^{1,2}, 王语嫣^{1,2}, 姚妍竹^{1,2}, 尹彤^{1,2*}

(¹解放军医学院, 北京 100853; ²中国人民解放军总医院第二医学中心老年医学研究所, 国家老年疾病临床医学研究中心, 北京 100853)

【摘要】目的 探讨血小板源性微小核糖核酸-126(miR-126)与急性冠脉综合征(ACS)患者替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性的相关性。**方法** 连续募集2019年1月至2020年1月于中国人民解放军总医院住院、接受替格瑞洛抗血小板稳定治疗3 d, 并采用血栓弹力图进行二磷酸腺苷(ADP)诱导的血小板抑制率(ADP%)检测的272例ACS患者为研究对象。选择ADP%呈极端高值(49例)和极端低值(49例)的患者分别纳入高抗血小板反应性(HAPR)组和低抗血小板反应性(LAPR)组, 提取其外周全血血小板RNA, 通过实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(qPCR)技术对血小板中miR-126的表达量进行检测。采用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型, 分别采用t检验, Wilcoxon秩和检验或 χ^2 检验进行组件比较。通过Pearson相关分析血小板miR-126与ADP%的相关性。**结果** HAPR组ADP%显著高于LAPR组[94.50%(92.95%, 97.42%)和67.40%(57.00%, 75.05%)], 血小板源性miR-126的表达量显著高于LAPR组[2.97(0.16, 31.37)和1.00(0.17, 3.31)], 差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。血小板miR-126与替格瑞洛治疗后ADP%呈正相关($r=0.25$; $P=0.013$)。**结论** 血小板miR-126的表达水平可能影响ACS患者替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性。

【关键词】 急性冠脉综合征; 血小板; 微小核糖核酸-126; 替格瑞洛; 抗血小板反应性

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Correlation of platelet-derived microRNA-126 with ticagrelor effect on platelet reactivity in patients with acute coronary syndrome

Liu Yuqi^{1,2}, Wang Ziqian^{1,2}, Lyu Chao^{1,2}, Zou Yuting^{1,2}, Wu Yangxun^{1,2}, Wang Yuyan^{1,2}, Yao Yanzhu^{1,2}, Yin Tong^{1,2*}

(¹Chinese PLA Medical School, Beijing 100853, China; ²Institute of Geriatrics of Second Medical Center, National Clinical Research Center for Geriatric Diseases, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China)

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the correlation between platelet-derived microRNA-126 (miR-126) and antiplatelet responsiveness of ticagrelor in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). **Methods** A total of 272 ACS patients who received stable antiplatelet treatment with ticagrelor in Chinese PLA General Hospital from January 2019 to January 2020 were recruited continuously. After three days of ticagrelor treatment, thromboelastography (TEG) was applied to detect the adenosine diphosphate (ADP) inhibition (ADP%) with platelet mapping for platelet reactivity. Then, 49 patients with high ADP% were assigned into high antiplatelet reactivity (HAPR) group, and 49 ones with low ADP% were into low antiplatelet reactivity (LAPR) group. Platelet RNA was extracted from peripheral blood samples to measured miR-126 expression by using quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR). SPSS statistics 27.0 was used for data analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using t test, Wilcoxon rank sum test or χ^2 test depending on data type. Pearson correlation analysis was performed to analyze the correlation between platelet miR-126 and ticagrelor antiplatelet reactivity. **Results** The HAPR group had significantly higher ADP% than LAPR group [94.50% (92.95%, 97.42%) vs 67.40% (57.00%, 75.05%)], and elevated platelet expression level of miR-126 [2.97 (0.16, 31.37) vs 1.00 (0.17, 3.31)] when compared with the LAPR group ($P<0.001$). Platelet miR-126 was positively correlated with ADP% after ticagrelor treatment ($r=0.25$; $P=0.013$). **Conclusion** Platelet miR-126 may affect ticagrelor antiplatelet reactivity in ACS patients.

【Key words】 acute coronary syndrome; platelet; miR-126; ticagrelor; antiplatelet reactivity

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Corresponding author: Yin Tong, E-mail: yintong301@163.com

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通信作者: 尹彤, E-mail: yintong301@163.com

急性冠脉综合征 (acute coronary syndrome, ACS) 严重威胁人类的生命健康, 是全球范围内主要致死原因之一。P2Y12 受体拮抗剂联合阿司匹林的双联抗血小板治疗 (dual antiplatelet therapy, DAPT) 是公认的 ACS 标准治疗和预防经皮冠脉介入 (percutaneous coronary intervention, PCI) 术后支架内血栓形成的金标准^[1]。作为强效 P2Y12 受体拮抗剂, 替格瑞洛有效降低血栓高危患者心血管缺血事件的发生风险, 其单独使用较联合阿司匹林能够减少临床出血事件发生风险^[1,2], 并被国内外最新指南优先推荐用于 ACS 或 PCI 术后患者的口服抗血小板治疗^[3,4]。然而, 即使经过强效 P2Y12 受体拮抗剂替格瑞洛的抗血小板治疗, 仍有 3%~10% 的 ACS 患者因抗栓不足发生严重心血管缺血事件^[1,5,6]。Alexopoulos 等^[7]研究发现, ACS 患者替格瑞洛治疗 2 h 后仍有超过 20% 的残余高血小板反应性发生风险, 且残余高血小板反应性与心血管缺血事件发生密切相关^[8]。鉴于此, 明确替格瑞洛治疗后残余高血小板反应发生机制具有重要临床意义。

近年来, 通过对血小板转录组研究发现, 血小板中含有丰富的非编码 RNA (noncoding RNA, ncRNA), 包括微小 RNA (microRNA, miRNA)、环状 RNA、长链非编码 RNA 及非编码 Y RNA^[9]。大量研究发现, 血小板 miRNA 能够发挥血小板功能调控作用, 且血小板源性 miRNA 可作为血小板功能检测的生物标记物^[10-12]。Liu 等^[13]研究发现, 血小板中丰富表达的功能调控性微小核糖核酸-126 (microRNA-126, miR-126) 表达水平与经典 P2Y12 受体拮抗剂氯吡格雷治疗后血小板反应性密切相关, 因此推测血小板 miR-126 可能与强效抗血小板药物替格瑞洛抗血小板反应具有相关性。鉴于此, 本研究通过在接受替格瑞洛治疗的 ACS 患者中分析 miR-126 表达水平与替格瑞洛抗血小板反应的相关性, 为个体化抗栓治疗提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

连续募集 2019 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月于中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心心血管内科住院并接受替格瑞洛联合阿司匹林治疗的 272 例 ACS (不稳定型心绞痛、非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死、ST 段抬高型心肌梗死) 患者为研究对象。排除荧光定量聚合酶链反应 (quantitative polymerase chain reaction, qPCR) 检测异常值患者, 其余患者采用血栓弹力图 (throm-

belastogram, TEG) 筛查, 并采用五分位法划分病例, 获得高抗血小板反应性 (high antiplatelet reactivity, HAPR) 组患者 49 例和低抗血小板反应性 (low antiplatelet reactivity, LAPR) 组患者 49 例。纳入标准: (1) 年龄 ≥ 18 岁; (2) 临床诊断为急性冠脉综合征; (3) 接受替格瑞洛稳定治疗 3 d 及以上。排除标准: (1) 存在替格瑞洛治疗禁忌证; (2) 近 4 周有深部穿刺病史、出血风险大或伴有血液系统疾病; (3) 肝肾功能不全; (4) 自身免疫性疾病; (5) 恶性肿瘤; (6) 严重感染; (7) 服用其他类型抗血小板药物、抗凝药物。患者及家属对研究内容知情并签署知情同意书。本研究经过中国人民解放军总医院医学伦理委员会论证审查, 伦理号:【2012】伦审科研第(042)号。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法 接受 PCI 治疗或诊断为急性心肌梗死 (acute myocardial infarction, AMI) 的患者均先口服 180 mg 替格瑞洛及 300 mg 阿司匹林进行抗血小板负荷剂量治疗; 次日起口服替格瑞洛 (90 mg/次, 2 次/d) 和阿司匹林 (100 mg/次, 1 次/d) 稳定治疗。非 PCI 术后患者均口服替格瑞洛 (90 mg/次, 2 次/d) 和阿司匹林 (100 mg/次, 1 次/d) 联合治疗。

1.2.2 血小板功能检测 使用枸橼酸钠抗凝真空采血管采集 3 ml 肘部静脉血, 通过 TEG 检测血小板反应性。TEG 检测采用乐普科技有限公司的西芬斯 TEG 分析仪及配套试剂。使用二磷酸腺苷 (adenosine diphosphate, ADP) 诱导的血小板纤维蛋白凝块强度指标 (ADP-induced platelet-fibrin clot strength, MA_{ADP}) 和 ADP 诱导的血小板抑制率 (ADP induced platelet inhibition rate, ADP%) 反映替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性。

1.2.3 血小板分离及 miR-126 检测 将采集的血样本于室温下 150 g 离心 15 min, 取上清富血小板血浆再次于室温下 2000 g 离心 3 min, 弃上清, 保留血小板沉淀。使用 miReute miRNA 提取分离试剂盒 (DP501, 北京天根生化科技公司) 从血小板中提取总 RNA。使用 miRNA 第一链 cDNA 合成 (加尾法) 试剂盒 (B532451, 上海生工生物公司) 进行反转录。miR-126 的表达通过 qPCR 技术进行分析, 使用 PowerUp SYBR Green 试剂盒 (A25742, ThermoFisher) 及荧光定量 PCR 仪 (CFX96, Biorad) 进行检测。所有的反应条件均基于试剂盒说明。所有实验均重复进行 3 次。使用 U6 作为 miR-126 荧光定量 PCR 内参 (表 1), 数据分析采用 $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ 计算。

表1 荧光定量PCR引物序列

Table 1 Quantitative PCR primer sequencing

Gene	Upstream primer (5'-3')	Downstream primer (5'-3')
miR-126	CGCGTCGTACCGTGAGTAAT	Universal PCR Primer
U6	CTCGCTTCGGCAGCACA	AACGCTTCACGAATTGCGT

PCR: polymerase chain reaction.

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 27.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;不符合正态分布的计量资料使用中位数(四分位数间距)[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]表示,组间比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Pearson相关分析血小板miR-126与替格瑞洛治疗后ADP%的相关性。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

HAPR组与LAPR组患者年龄、性别、体质质量指数、实验室检验等基线资料比较,差异均无统计学意义(表2)。

表2 两组患者基线资料比较
Table 2 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Item	Total(n=272)	HAPR group(n=49)	LAPR group(n=49)	P value
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	60.22±7.53	61.31±6.62	61.45±7.89	0.923
Male[n(%)]	217(79.78)	40(81.63)	39(79.59)	0.798
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	25.68±3.13	26.11±2.52	27.88±3.03	0.345
Smoking[n(%)]	97(35.66)	24(48.98)	33(67.35)	0.065
Comorbidities[n(%)]				
Hypertension	181(66.54)	38(77.55)	32(65.31)	0.180
Diabetes mellitus	103(37.87)	17(34.69)	19(38.78)	0.675
Dyslipidemia	85(31.25)	16(32.65)	12(24.49)	0.371
Prior stroke	23(8.46)	5(10.20)	7(14.29)	0.538
Prior MI	45(16.54)	10(20.41)	9(18.37)	0.603
Prior PCI	100(36.76)	11(22.45)	19(38.78)	0.080
Prior CABG	4(1.47)	1(2.04)	1(2.04)	1.000
Clinical parameters($\bar{x}\pm s$)				
Creatine(μmol/L)	84.63±55.13	77.50±16.81	82.11±17.83	0.194
LVEF(%)	57.58±9.00	57.57±9.30	59.33±8.26	0.332
CAD presentation[n(%)]				
UA	213(78.31)	39(79.59)	38(77.55)	0.806
Non-STEMI	28(10.29)	6(12.24)	3(6.12)	0.294
STEMI	31(11.40)	4(8.16)	8(16.33)	0.218
Comedication[n(%)]				
Statins	257(94.49)	29(59.18)	28(57.14)	1.000
ACEI/ARB	159(58.46)	9(18.37)	7(14.29)	0.557
PPI	85(31.25)	17(34.69)	14(28.57)	0.430

HAPR: high antiplatelet reactivity; LAPR: low antiplatelet reactivity; BMI: body mass index; MI: myocardial infarction; PCI: percutaneous coronary intervention; CABG: coronary artery bypass grafting; LVEF: left ventricular ejection fraction; UA: unstable angina; STEMI: ST-elevation myocardial infarction; ACEI: angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB: angiotensin II receptor blockers; PPI: proton pump inhibitors.

2.2 两组患者替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性情况比较

通过TEG检测替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性,272例患者中,ADP%为82.51%(74.25%,93.60%)。HAPR组ADP%为94.50%(92.95%,97.42%),LAPR组中ADP%为67.40%(57.00%,75.05%),两组比较,HAPR组ADP%显著高于LAPR,差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。

2.3 miR-126与替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性的相关性

通过对替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性呈极端值的ACS患者血小板中miR-126的表达进行检测发现,miR-126在LAPR组患者中的表达量显著低于HAPR组[1.00(0.17,3.31)和2.97(0.16,31.37)]。血小板miR-126与替格瑞洛治疗后ADP%呈正相关($r=0.25;P=0.013$;图1)。

3 讨论

本研究通过TEG技术检测替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性,在抗血小板反应性极端病例中筛查和验证血小板miR-126表达水平的差异,并分析miR-126与替格瑞洛治疗后血小板功能的相关性。结果显示,HAPR组患者血小板miR-126表达水平显著高于LAPR组患者,且血小板miR-126与替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性有关。

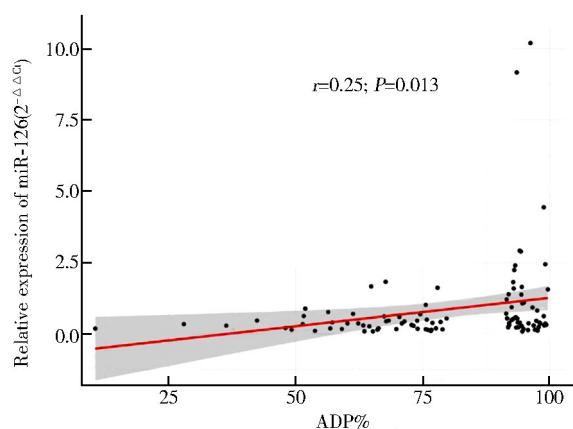


图1 miR-126与替格瑞洛治疗后ADP%的相关性

Figure1 Correlation between miR-126 and ADP% after ticagrelor treatment

ADP%: adenosine diphosphate induced platelet inhibition rate;
TEG: thromboelastography; ACS: acute coronary syndrome.

血小板中富含miR-126,且血液循环中miR-126-3p以血小板源性为主^[14]。Pedersen等^[15]研究发现,在稳定性冠心病患者中,全血miR-126表达水平与血小板功能呈负相关。服用不同类型P2Y12受体拮抗剂的ACS患者,血浆miR-126与血小板反应性呈正相关^[16],且由氯吡格雷转为强效的替格瑞洛治疗后,ACS患者血浆miR-126表达水平显著下降^[17]。

一项针对血小板源性miRNA与1年内主要心血管不良终点事件发生风险的研究发现,血小板miR-126水平为1年内主要心血管不良终点事件发生的独立危险因素^[18]。PRAGUE-18^[19]的子研究通过分析全血miR-126与接受替格瑞洛或普拉格雷治疗的急性心肌梗死患者心血管缺血终点事件相关性,证实miR-126、miR-223-3p的比值与30d及1年心血管缺血事件发生风险呈负相关。此外,在接受普拉格雷和替格瑞洛治疗的ACS患者的研究中发现,miR-126能够促进单核细胞-血小板聚集^[20]。

研究证实,在健康受试者及接受氯吡格雷治疗的ACS患者中,血小板反应性极高的个体其血小板来源的miR-126表达显著降低^[13,21]。另有研究聚焦血浆miRNA与抗血小板反应,血小板富含miRNA并随血小板活化释放到血浆,因此血浆来源的miRNA研究为血小板源性miRNA与抗血小板反应提供了间接证据^[22-24]。相较于未服药人群,服用替格瑞洛治疗的患者血浆中miR-126表达水平进一步降低^[25],这表明在替格瑞洛对血小板抑制程度增加的同时,血浆中经由血小板释放来源的miR-126减少,血小板残余miR-126增多。有研究显示,抗血

小板治疗影响血浆miR-126表达,由阿司匹林和氯吡格雷的治疗转为阿司匹林联合替格瑞洛治疗后,血浆miR-126表达显著降低^[17,26]。血小板miR-126与P2Y12受体拮抗剂的关联性与血浆中的研究结果相反,考虑可能与血小板功能抑制后血小板内miR-126表达水平升高及内源性活化通路活性进一步降低有关。

本研究通过分析HAPR组与LAPR组血小板miR-126表达水平,证实血小板miR-126与替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性存在关联。替格瑞洛作为强效P2RY12受体拮抗剂,通过抑制P2Y12受体偶联G蛋白β和γ亚基激活,进而影响血小板活化^[27]。Zhang等^[28]研究证实,miR-126通过直接靶向磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase, PI3K)/蛋白激酶B(protein kinase B, PKB)信号通路参与内皮细胞的生成,此外,Kaudewitz等^[16]研究发现,miR-126通过影响P2RY12的表达调控ADP诱导的血小板聚集。结合上述研究,可以推测血小板源性miR-126可能通过影响替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性作用通路上的靶基因(PI3KR2或P2RY12)的表达发挥调控作用。

本研究存在局限性,单中心研究且样本较少,为避免选择性偏倚,未来有必要通过多中心、大样本的研究对血小板源性miR-126与替格瑞洛抗血小板反应相关性进行进一步验证。为避免单一疾病带来的局限性,未来将通过从不同患病人群中募集样本,对结果进行进一步验证。此外,因目前尚未判定替格瑞洛抗血小板反应性水平的血小板功能检测阈值,本研究仅在极端病例中分析miR-126的表达水平的差异,未来可结合临床终点事件的发生风险及深入的分子机制研究,进一步明确miR-126对抗血小板药物个体化选择及应用的价值。

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